



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## BRIEFER ARTICLES.

---

### THE SOUTHERN MAIDENHAIR FERN IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

SPECIMENS of *Adiantum capillus-veneris* L., said to have grown wild at Cascade, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, were sent to me by Mrs. Alice M. Crary a couple of months ago. Yesterday, in company with Dr. Frederic E. Clements, I visited the locality and found the ferns growing in great abundance along the banks of a stream of warm water which issues from several very large springs. The banks of this stream, for nearly a mile, are lined with the ferns of all sizes and ages, from those just issuing from the gametophytes (which were abundant) to fruiting specimens 40 to 50<sup>cm</sup> high. A thorough examination convinced us that it is indigenous along this warm stream, and that it has not been introduced by human agency.—CHARLES E. BESSEY, *The University of Nebraska, August 25, 1898.*

---

### BACTERIAL CONTENT OF HAILSTONES.

BUJWID<sup>1</sup> seems to have been the first investigator to make a bacteriological examination of hailstones. The stones examined by him fell during a storm at Warschau, on May 4, 1888. He washed them carefully in sterilized water, then broke them into small pieces, put them into a sterilized test tube, and made plates from the water obtained from melting. In 1<sup>cc</sup> of this water he found 21,000 bacteria, and from these he isolated the following species: *B. fluorescens liquefaciens*, *B. fluorescens putridus*, and *B. janthinus* (Zopf). He was of the opinion that surface water had been carried into the air by the storm and frozen, and that this fact accounted for the large number of germs found in the hail.

Foutin<sup>2</sup> also examined hail by bacteriological methods in 1888. The storm occurred at St. Petersburg, and the stones were about the

<sup>1</sup> BUJWID, O.: Die Bakterien in Hagelkörner. Centralbl. für Bakt. 3: 1. 1888.

<sup>2</sup> FOUTIN, W. M.: Die Bakteriologische Untersuchungen von Hagel. Wratsch. 1889, nos. 49, 50. Quoted from an abstract in the Centralbl. für Bakt. 7: 372. 1890. 1898]